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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAN JOSE DIVISION

MAXIMILIAN KLEIN and SARAH GRABERT,
individually and on behalf of all other similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

FACEBOOK, INC., a Delaware Corporation
headquartered in California,

Defendant.

Case No. 5:20-cv-08570-LHK (VKD)

**FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE
502(D) CLAWBACK ORDER**

Judge: Hon. Virginia K. DeMarchi

Pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence 502(d), the production or disclosure of any documents and accompanying metadata (“Protected Documents”), protected from discovery, including under the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, opinion work product doctrine, the joint defense or common interest privilege, privacy laws and regulations, or any other immunity from discovery (collectively “privilege or protection”), does not result in the waiver of any privilege or protection, including subject matter waiver, associated with such Protected Documents as to the receiving party or any third parties in this or in any other state or federal proceeding solely by virtue of such production or disclosure. This Order provides the maximum protection allowed by Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) with regard to Protected Documents. Federal Rule of Evidence 502(b) does not apply to any disputes regarding Protected Documents, and instead this Stipulated 502(d) Order governs all disputes regarding Protected Documents produced in this litigation. Nothing contained herein requires the production of Protected Documents.

1. CLAWBACK AGREEMENT

In the event that a producing party discovers that it produced Protected Document(s), it shall provide written notice of the claim of privilege or protection to the receiving party (a “Clawback Notice”), sufficiently identifying the Protected Document(s) within a reasonable time. The Clawback Notice must be as specific as possible in identifying the basis for the privilege claimed, and must include at least the information required by Rule 26(b)(5)(A)(ii).

As soon as practicable or within a reasonable time after providing the Clawback Notice, the producing party shall provide (i) if only a portion of the document contains privileged or protected material, a new copy of the document utilizing the same bates number(s) as the original that has been redacted to protect the privilege or protected material; or (ii) if the entire document is privileged or protected, a slip sheet identifying the same bates number(s) as the original noting that the document has been withheld. Any Protected Document that is the subject of a Clawback

1 Notice will be included on a privilege log if and as required by the privilege-logging procedures
2 agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Court.

3 **2. PROCEDURES FOLLOWING CLAWBACK NOTICE**

4 a) Within ten (10) business days of receipt of a Clawback Notice (regardless of
5 whether the receiving party agrees with or plans to challenge the producing party's claim of
6 privilege or protection), the receiving party must use reasonable efforts to return or destroy the
7 Protected Document(s), and all copies thereof, and certify to the producing party when this return
8 or destruction is complete.

9 b) A party receiving a Clawback Notice shall sequester or destroy any notes or other
10 work product that refers to or excerpts the contents of the Protected Document.

11 c) If a receiving party challenges a claim that a Protected Document specified in a
12 Clawback Notice is privileged or protected, the receiving party shall notify the producing party of
13 its challenge within 14 business days of receiving the Clawback Notice. However, if one party
14 issues Clawback Notices for more than 100 documents within a seven-day period, the Receiving
15 Party may have an additional seven days business days to challenge the Clawback Notice.

16 d) Within 14 business days of the producing party receiving notification of the
17 challenge, the parties shall meet and confer in an effort to resolve their disagreement. If the parties
18 are unable to resolve their disagreement, they shall comply with the discovery dispute resolution
19 procedure outlined in Judge DeMarchi's Standing Order for Civil Cases. If such a motion is made,
20 the producing party will submit the Protected Document for *in camera* review by the Court if any
21 party requests its submission, or at the Court's request.

22 e) The receiving party must not use or disclose any work product referring to its
23 contents until the disputed privilege claim is resolved.

24 f) The parties may stipulate to extend the time periods set forth in paragraphs (a), (c),
25 and (d) as appropriate.

26 **3. PROCEDURE UPON DISCOVERY BY A RECEIVING PARTY OF**
27 **PRODUCED PROTECTED DOCUMENTS**

1 In the event that a receiving party discovers that it has received or examined Document(s)
2 that it reasonably believes are or may be privileged or protected, the receiving party promptly shall
3 stop reading or reviewing the document and (i) sequester the Document(s), and
4 (ii) within four business days of such discovery, notify the producing party of
5 the possible production or disclosure by identifying the bates range(s) of the Document the
6 receiving party reasonably believes are or may be privileged or protected, and were or may have
7 been produced or disclosed (a "Production Notice"). Upon the producing party receiving
8 a Production Notice, if the producing party determines that the subject documents are privileged
9 or protected, and timely serves a Clawback Notice within ten business days of receipt of the
10 Production Notice, the receiving party shall use reasonable efforts to return or destroy the Protected
11 Document(s) as described in Section 2 above, and the producing party shall promptly provide any
12 replacement images as described in Section 2 above.

13 **4. PROCEDURES DURING DEPOSITION AND HEARING**

14 a) If a party believes a Protected Document is about to be used in a deposition, the
15 party must object on the record, must state the basis for the privilege claim, and must demand that
16 the document be clawed back. If the Protected Document is capable of redaction to excise
17 privileged material, the party making the privilege claim must promptly make redactions to the
18 document and permit the witness to testify as to the non-privileged material in the document. This
19 redaction must be accomplished in such a way as to permit the deposition to continue with minimal
20 disruption. Once alerted to the privilege claim, the party conducting the deposition must avoid
21 eliciting testimony about the portions of the Protected Document that are claimed to be privileged,
22 until any disputes about the privilege claim are resolved. In all events, once the Protected
23 Document is no longer in use at the deposition, the receiving party shall immediately return or
24 destroy all copies of the Protected Document.

25 b) As to any testimony subject to a claim of privilege or protection, the party claiming
26 privilege shall make the claim within ten business days of receiving a rough transcript, or if no
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rough transcript is received, within ten business days of receiving the final transcript, after which the parties shall follow the procedures set forth in Sections 2 and 3, as applicable. Pending determination of any challenge to such a Clawback Notice, all parties with access to the deposition transcript shall treat the relevant testimony in accordance with Section 2(e). In the event the Court decides the clawback dispute in the receiving party's favor and the receiving party was denied the opportunity to examine a witness as to the materials at issue, the witness shall be made available as soon as practicable after the Court's decision.

c) If a receiving party uses discovery materials in a brief or at a hearing, and the producing party has not served a Clawback Notice as to those materials in advance of the briefing event or hearing, the producing party must promptly object and serve a Clawback Notice within ten business days of receipt of the briefing or the hearing. Thereafter, the procedures set forth in Section 2 apply. To the extent any privileged or protected material is placed into the public record in connection with briefing or a hearing, and the Producing Party timely serves a Clawback Notice, the receiving party shall (a) withdraw the portion of the briefing and exhibits that contain privileged or protected material, (b) request the court seal that material, or (c) join or not oppose a motion to seal the privileged or protected material.

d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, any document used by any Party in a deposition or court filing in this action (with the exception of a motion pursuant to Section 2(d) above), that a Producing Party does not clawback within ten business days of use ("Used Document") shall not be eligible for clawback under this Order. Such ineligibility for clawback of that document under this Order shall not result in a subject matter waiver in any other state or federal proceeding.

5. PROHIBITION ON USE OF PRIVILEGED INFORMATION

To the extent any party is aware that it has obtained Protected Documents, has received a Clawback Notice, or it is reasonably apparent that the party has obtained privileged or protected information through production, disclosure, or communications, such Protected Documents and/or information may not be submitted to the Court, presented for admission into evidence, or sought

1 in discovery in this proceeding or in any other proceeding or action. The party must promptly
2 notify the opposing party of its possession of such privileged information and certify the return or
3 destruction of the Protected Documents and/or information within a reasonable time as described
4 in Sections 2 and 3 above.

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6 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

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8 DATED: _____
9 Virginia K. DeMarchi
10 United States Magistrate Judge
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